

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

South Centreville Water Association
Public Water Supply Name

O 79000 L

List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each *community* public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

Please	Answer the Fo	lowing Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report
		re informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
	X	Advertisement in local paper On water bills Other
	Date custom	ers were informed: <u>05/26/30</u>]
	CCR was dis	tributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:
		istributed://
	CCR was publ	shed in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
		paper:
	Date Published	
	CCR was poste	d in public places. (Attach list of locations)
	Date Posted:	<u>/_/</u>
	CCR was poste	d on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www
CERTI	FICATION	
I hereby the form consiste Departn	y certify that a con and manner ident with the wanent of Health, E	onsumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in entified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is er quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State ureau of Public Water Supply.
711 on	Ahor (In	ady Office Mg. 5-31-11 Masor) Owher, etc.) Date
	Mail Co	mpleted Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215 Phone: 601-576-7518

570 East Woodrow Wilson ● Post Office Box 1700 ● Jackson, Mississippi 39215-1700 601/576-7634 ● Fax 601/576-7931 ● www.HealthyMS.com

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report South Centreville Water Association PWS#: 0790006 May 2011



We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from one well drawing from the Miocene Series Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The well for the South Centreville Water Association has received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Richard J. Rogers at 601-645-5533. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM at 204 East Main Street.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2010. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2010, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10.000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

				TEST RE	ESULTS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination

10. Barium	N	2010	.071	No Range	ppm		2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
17. Lead	N	2008*	1	0	ppb		0	AL=15	 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectio	n By-l	Products							
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2010	11.31	No Range	ppb	0			By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2009	1	1 – 1.06	ppm	0	MDR		Nater additive used to control nicrobes

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2010.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected, however, the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The South Centreville Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

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THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, Wilkinson County

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report South Centreville Water Association PWS#: 0760006

The type this year Annual Buyley twiser Report. This expert is backgood to inform you about the quality water or mer to you every age, fur controlled good is to provide, you with a sale and deposcibles yearly of distribly shares. We existed the efforts we nake to continuely improve the water tradyment process and protect our water resources. We are to except the quality of your water. Our water sources in fever one wall developed from the Stingerie Berlief Annual.

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Inorganic (Contam	inants		winter so	alientalija.			
10. Barium	K	2010	.071	No Range	psm	2	2	Discharge of drilling nesses, discharge from metal refineries; ension of natural deposits
17. Lead	N	20001	1 1977 188 1477 13	9	990	°	ALV15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, excelor of natural deposits
Disinfection	n By-Pr	oducts		a de la contra				erana engles statistics
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WOODVILLE, MISS., Thursday, May 26, 20
PERSONALLY appeared before me the undersigned Notary Public
ANDY J. LEWIS, Editor of THE WOODVILLE REPUBLICAN, who being duly
sworn says on oath that the publication, a copy of which is hereto attached
was published in THE WOODVILLE REPUBLICAN, a newspaper published in
said County and State, for successive weeks, and being numbers
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dated Thursday, Mary 26, 2011
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P O BOX 733 CENTREVILLE, MS 39631

May 31, 2011

Bureau of Public Water Supply

POBOX 1700

Jackson, MS 396215

RE: 2010 CCR

Dear Sir:

Please find enclosed the publication of the Consumer Confidence Report in our local newspaper, The Woodville Republican.

Sincerely,

Kuhand SRogerofhe Richard J Rogers

RJR/hc